

have to / don't have to

Have To and Don't Have To - Use

- We use **have to** to talk about strong obligation that comes from somewhere else, for example from your boss, your parents, a rule at school or work.

Examples:

I have to be home by ten. (My parents told me so.)

I must be home by ten. I have a very difficult day tomorrow. (It is my own decision.)

I have to get up early, because I start work at 8. (It is a rule.)

I should get up early. (Now I stay in bed until lunchtime.)

- **Don't have to** means that there isn't any obligation at all, there is no need to do it.

Don't have to is different from **shouldn't** and **mustn't**.

Examples:

-I **don't have to** get up early at weekend.

(I can stay in bed as long as I want.)

-You **mustn't** tell lies. *(It is very bad to tell lies.)*

-You **don't have to** go with me.

(You can go with me if you want to.)

-You **shouldn't** smoke. *(It is bad for your health.)*

- In **spoken British English** you can also use **have got to** and **haven't got to**.

Examples:

Pamela is a waitress. She's got to work at weekends.

Have I got to do it right now?

I haven't got to take my sister to school, my parents do it.

Tip! We do not use **have to** when we talk about what is a good idea to do, but we don't do it yet. Instead, we use should.

- **Have to** is a construction (structure). It is not a modal verb, it is a **semi-modal**. We use auxiliary verbs **do** and **does** to form questions and negatives.

Examples:

Positive

*I **have to** work very unsociable hours.*

*She **has to** wear a uniform.*

Negative

*I **don't have to** work at weekends.*

*John **doesn't have to** do any work at home.*

Question

***Do I have to** pay in advance?*

*Does your father **have to** travel a lot at his job?*

Have To and Don't Have To - Practice

Choose **have to / has to** or **don't have to / doesn't have to**.

1. Every man do military service in my country. It's obligatory.
2. When do we pay for the next term?
3. Policemen wear a uniform.
4. A pilot train for many years.
5. Does Susan work long hours?
6. I get up early on Sundays. I can stay in bed.
7. You have a visa to come to Ukraine.
8. You to do it if you don't want to.
9. My daughter to cook, because I cook for the whole family.
10. We pay. It's free.

Must - Have to

Must and have to both express **obligation**.

However, they are used differently depending on **who** imposes the obligation.

	MUST <u>The speaker thinks it is necessary.</u>	HAVE TO <u>Someone else thinks it is necessary.</u>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I must buy flowers for my mother (It's her birthday and I decide to do that). • "You must take more exercise" says the doctor. (The doctor thinks it is necessary). • I must ask my secretary to book a flight for me. (It is important for me not to forget.) • "Dogs must be kept on a lead" (Written on a sign in the park = a rule which must be respected) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have to buy flowers for my mother-in-law. (It is not my decision - my husband asked me to do it.) • I have to take more exercise. (doctor's orders!) • I have to call the travel agency. (My boss asked me to book a flight.) • I have to keep my dog on a lead. (That's what the sign tells me to do.) 	
	N.B. In the negative form, the meaning changes!		
	MUST NOT (MUSTN'T)	DO NOT HAVE TO (DON'T HAVE TO)	

	<p>You mustn't tell George</p> <p>= it's important not to tell George</p> <p>= don't tell George</p>	<p>You don't have to tell George</p> <p>= you can tell George if you like, but it isn't necessary. It's your decision.</p>	